THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

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JOB PRINTING.

Being connected with the PROGRESS establishment, the Job Office equals to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Lee and President Davis to the Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA., May 7th.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.

With heartfelt gratification the General Commanding expresses to the army his sense of the heroic conduct displayed by the officers and men during the arduous operations in which they have just been engaged. Under the most trying vicissitudes of heat and storm, you attacked the enemy strongly entrenched in the depths of a wooded wilderness, and again on the hills of Fredericksburg, fifteen miles distant, and by your valor triumphed in many fields and forced him once more to seek safety beyond the Rappahannock. While this glorious victory entitles you to the praise and gratitude of the nation, we are especially called upon to return grateful thanks to the Giver of victory for our signal deliverance which He has wrought. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the troops unite on Sunday next in ascribing to the Lord of Hosts the glory due His name. Let us not forget in our rejoicing the brave soldiers that have fallen in the defence of their country, and while we mourn their loss let us resolve to emulate their noble example. The army and country alike lament the absence, for a time, of one to whose bravery, energy and skill they are so much indebted for their success.

The following letter from the President of the Confederate States was communicated to the army as an expression of his appreciation of their services:

"I have received your dispatch and reverently unite with you in giving praise to God for the success with which He has crowned our arms. In the name of the people I offer you my cordial thanks, yourself and the troops under your command, for this addition to the unprecedented series of great victories your army has achieved. The universal rejoicing produced by this happy result will be mingled with a general regret for the good and the brave who are numbered among the killed and the wounded."

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

Latest from the North--Brag and Bluster--Vallandigham arrested—Alabama at Work.

RICHMOND, May 9.—Two thousand prisoners arrived this evening and same number to be here to-night. The mail train from Fredericksburg arrived at 8 p. m. Passengers report Frank P. Blair, Jr., among the captured. The oath of allegiance was administered at his request. The Washington *Chronicle* of the 6th says, Vallandigham had been arrested. An attempt to rescue him was made and failed. The *Alabama* has destroyed the ship *Punjaub*. Correspondence relating to the great battle is published with sensation captions. The rebels were shattered at Chancellorsville. Position impregnable. Sedgwick landed with success, etc. Writters speak of Hooker's great Generalship and Napoleonic qualities. Say their intrenchments at Chancellorsville are the best they ever had. The Eleventh Army Corps are denounced as poltroons for throwing down their arms and running from Rhode's Brigade. The night attack of the rebels the most brilliant thing of the war. Sunday's fight was desperate. The rebels threw themselves on the muzzles of our guns. Our ammunition gave out but the position was held one hour with bayonets. Then fell back in good order to Chancellorsville.

Stoneman Gone--Later from the North--Five Hundred Thousand Yankees to be Drafted.

RICHMOND, May 9.—Stoneman's cavalry broke up their camp on Thursday and started for the Upper Rappahannock, after stealing all the horses they could find. They cut the throats of two hundred of their own horses, to keep them from falling into our hands.

Imboden has destroyed the great Cheat River Viaduct, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, built at enormous expense and regarded one of the greatest triumphs of the science of engineering. The Washington *Chronicle* of the 4th publishes an order of Hooker dated the 30th, expressing to the army his heartfelt satisfaction that the operations of the last three days determined that the enemy must ingloriously fly, or come out from behind their defences and give us battle on our own ground, when certain destruction awaits him. The *Chronicle* has not one word about the defeat of the Yankee army at Chancellorsville. Says Lincoln has issued a draft for five hundred thousand men. This call on the nation in her great agony should reach every heart.

The Enemy Driven from Tupelo—From New Orleans.

JACKSON, May 8.—Gov. Pettus has official information that our troops drove the Yankees from Tupelo and held that town. Gentlemen from New Orleans say Banks had ordered published by the first of May that all registered enemies must take the oath or prepare to leave the Yankee lines on the fifteenth of May. The negroes are disgusted with Yankee freedom. They prefer to be whipped by Confederate masters to shooting by the Yankees. The new oath is far more binding and will subject those who take it to conscription. A riot occurred at the Varieties Theatre. H. M. Sumner struck Mrs. Baker while acting on the stage, because she would not play Yankee authorities.

Gen. Van Dorn Murdered by a Dr. Peters.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., May, 8.—The following was received here to-day, dated Columbia, 7th:

To Provost Marshal:—Gen. Van Dorn has been murdered by Dr. Peters. Peters is about six feet high, dark complexion, dark iron grey hair, has black eyes, whiskers on the chin, a little grey. Arrest him.

(Signed.) JNO. S. WHITFIELD, Provost Marshal.

Religious Conventions.

AUGUSTA, May 8.—The Diocesan Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church is in session in this city. The attendance is large. The Southern Baptist Conventions is also in session here, and embraces Churches in all the Southern States except Delaware. A large number of delegates are present.

From Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 7.—Nothing new from the front today. The enemy made no movement as reported about Cayuga. Their cavalry crossed Hankerson's Ferry on Tuesday night and captured Mr. Owen and his son, planters, and recrossed the Big Black again.

Futher from Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 8.—All quiet to-day along the lines. Enemy reported to be using the spade on the other side of the Big Black. Yankees said to occupy Utica, Hinds county.

Yankee Officers Killed and Wounded.

RICHMOND, May 9.—Brig. Gen. Barry, reported killed. Mead, Howard and two others, wounded. The Medical Director of Birney's corps killed. All Yankees.

Later from the North and Europe.

PETERSBURG, May 10.—The *Express* has the New York *World* of the 7th, which acknowledges the defeat of Hooker and his retreat to the North bank. It says Lee's being heavily reinforced again prevented a victory. Sedgwick's retreat began at midnight, but was discovered by the Rebels who played horrible havoc on the pontoons, killing and wounding a large number.

The *World* says its worst fears of the result of Hooker's efforts have been more than confirmed. He has been out generaled and out fought. Nothing has been heard from Stoneman since Wednesday night. It is generally believed the whole force has been captured. The *World* says Heintzelman is on his way to Hooker with thirty thousand fresh troops, and eighteen thousand are coming from another quarter—Suffolk of course. The Reporter hopes they will enable the Federals to retrieve the disasters of Fredericksburg received by Hooker. Fighting desperate. All Longstreet's forces against them, they say, and arrived in time.

Partial list of killed and wounded given. Among the former being Gen. Mott, Mass; Gen. Barry, Maine; Brig. Gen. Schaenlicheng, Fourteenth Army Corps, and seventeen Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Majors, and twenty-eight Captains and Lieutenants. The wounded are Brig. Gen. Whipple, Gen. Devine, Maine, severely; thirty-one Colonels, Lieut. Colonels and Majors, and fifty-two Captains and Lieutenants, many mortally.

Vallandigham is at the Burnett House, Cincinnatti, under a strong guard. Halleck ordered all the stores and other valuables to be removed from Aquia Creek. Over four thousand rebel prisoners received at Washington up to Wednesday night, captured in the recent battle. Ten guns of the celebrated New Orleans Artillery were captured.

CAIRO, May 6.—Latest from Young's Point says Union gunboats were repulsed at Haine's Bluff. The iron-clad *Choctaw* was badly damaged, turret penetrated by 64 pounder. Union loss 80.

The *Austrian* with Liverpool dates to the 26th has arrived. A spirited debate took place in both Houses of Parliament regarding the seizure of British vessels by American Cruisers. Roebuck made a strong speech asking Palmerston if the Parliament had come to any determination in the matter, and if it had whether he can tell Parliament what that determination is.

Roebuck knew the consequences of the action Palmerston may take; it may lead to war, and speaking for the English people he could say they are prepared for war. [Loud cheers.] Justice must be done to the honor and dignity of England and the commerce of the country must not longer be subject to the sneering insolence of an upstart race. [Cheers.]

Additional from the North.

RICHMOND, May 10.—The *Whig* has Northern date to the 9th. Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling out the Militia to suppress the rebellion. All able bodied male citizens and foreigners between twenty and forty-five who had declared their intention to become citizens, constitute the national forces.

An official order from Staunton says the President and General-in-Chief has just returned from the Army of the Potomac, and report no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army. Not more than a third of Hooker's force engaged. Stoneman's operations declared a brilliant success. Part of the advance was within two miles of Richmond. The army will speedily resume offensive operations. The trial of Valandigham was concluded by court martial on the 7th; decision unknown. Correspondence of the New York papers give grand and eloquent accounts of battles, disguising the facts of the defeat as far as possible by the multiplication of words.

Hooker was stuned and thrown down by a shell which shattered pillar of a porch he was leaning against at Chancellorsville.

Death of Gen. T. J. Jackson.

RICHMOND, May 10.—Gov. Letcher received a dispatch this afternoon announcing the death of Gen. Jackson, at Guinea's Station, at fifteen minutes after three o'clock, p. m. He died from the combined effects of wounds and an attack of pneumonia. The body will be brought to this city to-morrow in special train.

From Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 9.—Nothing new from the front. The enemy have been landing troops to-day below Young's Point, supposed destined to reinforce Grant.

The *Whig* Office was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Origin of fire unknown.

We are indebted to a friend for the following:

BATTLE FIELD, VA., May 4th, 1863

There are about 500 wounded officers and men in my brigade, whom I am endeavoring to send to Dr. Manson's hospitals, in Richmond, and have written him that I would request you to furnish such aid and supplies as you could. Will you please do so and relieve the sufferings of a band of gallant soldiers. My brigade did hard service on the 3rd inst., with many wounded but few killed. The brigade acted in the most gallant manner and gave me entire satisfaction.

I am yours, very respectfully,

S. D. RAMSEUR, Brig. Gen.

GEN. LANE'S BRIGADE.

We are indebted to the Editor of the *Standard* for the following:

Gen. Lane's Brigade consisting of the 7th, 18th, 33d and 37th, were in the thickest of the fight. Col. Purdie, of the 18th, killed; Lieut. Col. Hill, of the 7th, killed; Col. Haywood, of the 7th, wounded; Col. Avery, of the 33d, wounded; Col. W. M. Barbour, of the 37th, wounded; Lieut. Col. George, of the 18th, wounded; Lieut. Col. W. H. A. Speer, of the 28th, wounded; Lieut. Col. Cowan, of the 33d, wounded; Lieut. Col. Ashcraft, of the 37th, wounded; Maj. Davidson, of the 7th, wounded; Maj. Mayhew, of the 33d, and Maj. Morris of the 37th, wounded. The wounnded alone in Lane's brigade, 170. Killed not known. Lane's brigade made four charges on a heavy breastwork, and at last took it.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Harget streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH.
April 21-1m J. J. LITCHFORD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SELECTED for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel River,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninterruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,

DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND

HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE

WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to

R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.
May 11-M&Ttf

PROCLAMATION

TO ALL MEN, THAT YOU CAN BUY

FINE CORN MEAL,

CHOICE BACON,

SUPERB DRIED FRUIT,

TOBACCO, MATCHES, a supeiror article of SNUFF, SOAP, LARD, SALT, and in fact anything that comes to this market at BREEN'S NEW GROCERY & PROVISION STORE on the Market Square, (next door to State Journal Office.) Quick sales and small profits is the motto. Call and see.

D. H. BREEN.
May 11-2t*

CANDLES! CANDLES!! CANDLES!!!

FOR SALE AT THE

GRAHAM CANDLE FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND ARE constantly manufacturing a superior article of WAX and TALLOW CANDLES which they are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Address

KLAPP & BERRY,
May 11-1m* Graham, N. C.

VALISE FOUND.

A BLACK VALISE, CONTAINING SEVERAL ARticles of clothing, found in the country near Raleigh, has been at the Mayor's office in this city for several months past. The owner is notified to call and prove property, pay charges and take it away.

May 6-1w

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD ANNOUNCE TO HIS friends and the public generally that he has rented a portion of the store formerly occupied by the late Mr. John C. Moore, next door to the State Journal office on the Market Square, and will open on MONDAY, May 4th, with a choice stock of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

of which he will endeavor to keep as good a supply on hand and at as reasonable prices as the times will allow.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and by strict attention and large past experience in business, he will guarantee universal satisfaction.

D. H. BREEN.
May 2-1w

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C.

March 11-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her department and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.

Standard copy till forbid.

April 15-tf B. & CO.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, April 17th, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 23.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capitol Stock of this Company, payable on and after 15th May next.

Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.

L. H. DEROSSET,
April 21-1awtd Secretary.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at

P. THIEM'S STORE,
Nov 27tf- Fayetteville Street.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N. C. $1 and $2 Treasury Notes.

April 17-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE. April 8-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

2 MILCH COWS,
1 large Ox.
2 Circular Saws.
2 Carts for Saw Mills.

Apply to BOX No. 91, Raleigh. May 9-1w

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

SITUATED IN THE COUNTY OF ALAMANCE, ONE and a half miles from Haw River Station on the North Carolina Rail Road, containing 226 acres, is offered for sale upon the most accommodating terms. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling and all necessary out houses. For terms apply to the Editor of the PROGRESS.

May 6-tf

COFFEE FOR SALE.

300 LBS. OF EXCELLENT RIO COFFEE FOR sale. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

May 6-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE a tract of Land in Franklin county, known as the Richard Ward place, now occupied by Seth Ward.

The place contains 324 acres, and is adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat and Oats, and, in short, of every agricultural product. On the tract there is a large body of low grounds. All necessary buildings, together with a good orchard.

May 4-1w* ATKIN WARD.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE FOR sale. Made by Gilbert, of Boston. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,
Hargett Street, near the Fair Ground.

ALSO

A second hand PIANO at a very low price.

April 30-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" " 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.

Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Camp of Instruction, N. C.,
CAMP HOLMES, April 30th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., the names of the following Slaves are published in order that their owners may come forward and claim their property, viz:

JACK, aged about 20 years, black complexion, 5 ft. 4 in. high, property of George Young, Jones county, N. C.

SIMON, aged about 12 years, black complexion, 4 feet 6½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

LEVINA, aged about 26 years, black complexion, 5 feet 3½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

MILLY, aged about 25 years, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high, property of Dr. Edward Haughton, Washington county, N. C.

MARGARET, aged about 14 years, black complexion, 5 feet 1½ inches high, property of Samuel Woodley, Washington county, N. C.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts, N. C.

J. N. PRIOR, Adjutant. May 1-1m

N. C. Standard, and Daily (Wilmington) *Journal* publish one month and send bill to Col. Peter Mallett.

REWARDS.

MONEY STOLEN.

STOLEN FROM MY POCKET, AT THE NORTH Carolina Railrod Depot at Raleigh, immediately after the arrival of the train from Goldsboro', yesterday, FIVE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS. I came up on the train from Goldsboro' and the money was taken from my pocket, while in the crowd, immediately after the arrival of the train. I will give a liberal reward for its delivery to me at Goldsboro, or to the Editor of the Progress, Raleigh. All Confederate money and in one package. Two one hundred and two fifty dollar bills of the old issue in the package.

May 7-3t MARTIN C. DIXON.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.

Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE TIME LIMITED IN MY PROCLAmation, dated the 13th of April, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, is about to expire.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 13th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 13th of April, with the following alterations:

The prohibition is not to embrace the article of salt, and lard is to be added to the list of the articles prohibited.

Justices of the Peace are also enjoined to assist in carrying out this Proclamation.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, (SEAL) hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of May, A. D., 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

May 9-1w

Daily papers copy one week, weeklies and semi-weeklies two weeks, and send bill to Executive Office.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM MY PREMISES MY NEGRO man STEPHEN, he is of a bacon color with front teeth decayed, with a downcast look, and of low chunky build. He was raised in Beaufort County near Washington, and may be trying to get down there to the Yankees. I will give fifty dollars reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

ALFRED LEGGETT.
May 8-tf.

LEFT OUR EMPLOY, R. M. FULLER, OF LOUISburg, N. C. who is a Conscript. Officers will please look out for him, and return him to

THEIM & FRAPS,
May 8-2w Gov't. Contractors.
State Journal 2 weeks.

NOTICE.

BANK OF COMMERCE, AT NEWBERN,
COMPANY SHOPS, April 30, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th May, at their Banking room in this place.

J. A. GUION, Cash'r.
May 7-3t.
Standard copy 3 times.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES AND LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	2 00	One month	16 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	27 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	5 00	Six months	50 00
One week	6 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Rhoes
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hart
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Paisley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	R A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Grion T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Reid
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	D H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie		J D Barry
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan		
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Laughlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Calister
47	Geo H Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60		Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—20th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co'. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received.

Feb 14-3m.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK

March 24-tf.

SURPLUS PROVISIONS.

ONE OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE late meeting of citizens in Raleigh, requires that the several Committees raised to ascertain the amount of surplus provisions in their respective Districts shall assemble in this city and make report of their proceedings on day to be designated by the Chairman of the meeting.—In pursuance whereof, I appoint MONDAY, the 18th inst. (Court week) as the day for said Committees to meet.

CHAS. MANLY, Chairman

May 4-1w

City papers please copy.

FROM VIRGINIA.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE BATTLES!

THE MOST DESPERATE FIGHTING AND THE MOST BRILLIANT VICTORY OF THE WAR!

We give details from the Richmond papers of the late battles in Virginia as far as received. The following details by the correspondedt of the *Enquirer*, are interesting and instructive:

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May 6, 1863.

The battle seems to be over, and from all I can gather a glorious victory has crowned the Confederate arms. Not having seen a Richmond paper for three days past, I am at a loss to know whether my daily dispatches have reached you, and for that reason I propose to give you a history of the whole fight, beginning with the crossing below town on Wednesday morning last and bringing it down to the brilliant charge of Monday evening, when the enemy were driven in confusion across the river, their midnight cry being "*Retreat to Banks' Ford.*"

The first movement of the enemy, i. e., the crossing below town, can hardly be said to have been a feint. It would be perhaps more proper to speak of it as a movement designed to co-operate with the main attack at Chancellorsville, or it is possible that this force was left in front of Fredericksburg to prevent a rear movement on our part, which, if successful, and the river once crossed by our troops, at a point near town, their access to the railway could have been cut off and their base of supplies rendered useless to them. To guard his rear and protect his base, the force, which afterwards operated offensively, was at first intended to act defensively, in all probability.

How it afterwards acted on the offensive, and succeeded in carrying by storm "Marye's Heights," can probably be explained by the fact that Hooker had been hard pressed and whipped in the fight of Saturday and Sunday morning at Chancellorsville, and made this in order to create a diversion, and enable him to cover his retreat.

Chancellorsville having been the real point of battle it will be most fitting to treat of it first.

On Thursday evening Gen. Anderson, who was holding a position in front of the United States Mine Ford, twelve miles above Fredericksburg, ascertaining that the Yankees, numbering five army corps, with at least eighty thousand men, crossed the Rapid Ann at Kelly's and Germanna Fords, having previously crossed the North Fork of the Rappahannock at Eley's Ford, in Culpepper county, and were advancing down the plank road. Gen. Anderson at once fell back to Chancellorsville, and took up a line of battle in front of the plank road, and extending to the river, and reaching over towards the old Catharine Furnace. Gen. Anderson, however, having too small a force to hold the enemy at this point, fell back to a position some four miles below Chancellorsville, and fronting the old mine road. On Friday morning Gen. Anderson was reinforced on the right by Gen. McLaws, and on the left by Gen. A. P. Hill. At this period Gen. Jackson took command, and ordered an advance, himself leading it, and succeeded during the day in driving the enemy back, they making but slight resistance. On Friday night our forces rested fully two miles beyond the ground occupied by the Yankee forces on the previous evening. The forces principally engaged thus far in this quarter, belonged to Semmes brigade, of McLaws' division, and Mahone's brigade, of Anderson's division.

Saturday morning wore away without important results. There was some artillery firing and a little skirmishing but the engagement did not become general until about five o'clock in the afternoon, from which hour the fight raged furiously until about eight o'clock. Jackson, at this time, had thrown a force on their upper flank, and was driving them fiercely down upon our lower line, which, in turn, was hurling them back, and rendering futile all their efforts to break through our lower lines, and making it necessary for them to give back towards the river.

There was an intermission in the firing from eight o'clock until about nine. But from nine until long past midnight the sound of artilery and small arms was well nigh defening. The explanation was ready. Jackson was pressing them with a night fight. Our boys drove the Yankees, who stoutly held their ground, until near day; and at early dawn of the holy of holies, the fight began on both ends of the line, and by eleven o'clock the firing had ceased. On the upper end of the line, near Chancellorsville, the Yankees were badly whipped, and were in full retreat towards the river. On the lower line, near Fredericksburg, however, they had succeeded in carrying Marye's Heights, and were rioting in the wild excess of joy. They had stormed, they said, the Gibraltar of America, and their route to Richmond was plain and easy, little remembering that they had hurled a column of fully ten thousand upon one regiment in front, and thus gaining the rear of the rest of Barksdale's brigade.

But "the best laid schemes of men and mice gang aft agree," and whilst the Yankees were facilitating themselves on their spledid successes, and imaginging themselves to be in the rear of our army, Gen. Lee was so manœuvering as to meet the enemy, who were now throwing themselves forward from the town on the plank road. About four o'clock on Sunday evening, McLaws' division, including Wilcox's brigade of Anderson's division, met the advance column of the Yankees, under Gen. Sedgwick, at Salem Church, four miles beyond Fredericksburg, on the plank road, and our line of battle was formed at right angles with the plank road. The battle here raged for about two hours, but the Yankees were repulsed with considerable loss, including some five to six hundred prisoners. Our line on the Telegraph road, meantime, had been formed at Smock's about three and a half miles out from town.

Early on Monday morning Lawton's old Brigade, now Gen. Gordon's, supported by Gen. Smith's and General Havel, all of Early's Division advanced towards Marye's Heights, and charged them without firing a gun, driving the enemy from a position from which less than twenty-four hours before he had dislodged Barksdale's gallant Mississippians, after a most heroic resistance, in which the enemy's loss was quite considerable. In this condition matters remained until about five o'clock in the evening, when a general advance was ordered. At the firing of a signal gun, Gen. Early moved upon the enemy from the right, and Gen's. Anderson and McLaws from the left. The enemy, who held a position on the plank road, extending up and down, were quickly dislodged and driven with great loss from the field. Their resistance was slight. The charge was grand. Early's men, and especially the Louisianians, under Hayes, walked over the enemy as giants over pigmies, while from above, the men of Anderson and McLaws, who had been constantly marching and fighting for five days, showed no signs of relaxation, but marched boldly and fearlessly up to their appointed work. The result was the enemy was driven in confusion towards Banks' Ford, across which he succeeded in making his way during the night—not, however, without serious loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. Hoke of the North Carolina Brigade, in Early's division, was wounded in this charge. Whilst this was going on, Barksdale's men were holding the stone wall, Marye's hill and the heights commanding the plank road, so as to prevent a movement on our rear out from Fredericksburg. But this was hardly necessary. Yankee desire for a general advance had been satisfied, and by nightfall the Yankees had begun to prepare for the third and last time to evacuate Fredericksburg—and by day-break our pickets were in the town, which is once again in the hands of Barksdale's men.

Though the enemy at Chancellorsville did not recross the river at the United States Ford until to-day, there has been no general engagement since Sunday—only some occasional skirmishing and feints of attack to cover up their retreat across the river. Hooker, though having the choice of position, did not act offensively after crossing, but fortified and threw himself on the defensive, thus forcing our men to contend against him in this fight against vastly superior numbers, aided by breasworks, fortifications and obstructions of all sorts. But they were of little avail; Jackson turned their flank and fell upon their rear. And Jackson's boys did their work with all their might an main. They charged faster over the battle-field than they marched into it and their cheering as they drove the enemy before them broke upon the air with fine, inspiring effect, an told too plainly that our men were terribly in earnest, and were fighing for home, for woman, manhood and independence. In such a cause it were worse than base not to strike heavy blows for freedom and the right.

Hooker expected success. He had planned well: but General Lee has proved himself more than a match for him, and his splendid army now lies a part dead on the south side of the Rappahannock, a part wounded on its north bank, and some here, too, and a large part of the advance is already near your city. Hooker had drawn every man from the fortifications, and came prepared with eight days' rations—i. e., eight days hard tack; three days cooked meat and eight days cattle in a herd and eight days' coffee. Hooker made his men a speech, telling them he had advantage of position and was bound to go forward; all that he asked of them was to fight. He had summoned every man from the fortifications, and had uncovered Washington, and must have put into the fight, from first to last, not a man under one hundred and fifty thousand.

The bravery, fortitude and endurance of our men in all of these engagements cannot be too highly praised or too gratefully remembered by the country. It would seem invidious to make special allusions where all fought so well, but it is due to candor and truth to say that the troops of McLaws and Anderson were oftener engaged than any other troops, they being engaged in fighting and marching almost without intermission or refreshments, from Thursday night until Tuesday morning, a period of four days and nights. While to D. H. Hill's old division, commanded by Gen. Rhodes, and Trimble's division, led by Gen. Golston, Early's division led by Early himself, and A. P. Hill's men, under their favorite leader, the country is indebted.

The covalry, too, claim a share of this glorious work, for while the infantry were thus being engaged, one brigade under Fitzhugh Lee met the enemy near Spottsylvania Court House and succeeded in whipping and driving back to Chancellorsville, certainly two brigades of cavalry, and, perhaps, four, killing the Colonel of the Sixth New York Cavalry and two captains, and taking some sixty prisoners.

It is with sincere regret that I am unable to speak to the praise of all the artillery engaged, but I hear the First Company of Richmond Howitzers and Maney's Battery highly commended for their effective and steady firing. All that I can do is to pay tribute to them all by stating that Col. Crutchfield's Battalion and Col. Alexander's, in Jackson's Corps, and Major Richardson's, in Anderson's Corps, and Col. Cabell's, in McLaw's Division, all acquitted themselves with a skill and bravery that reflects the highest credit upon this arm of the service.

The battle field, which reaches from Fredericksburg to a point above Wilderness, some twelve miles up from town, and out to the river, with the exception of about two miles between Salem and Zoar Churches, attests the skillful aiming and deadly destruction of our artillery. The Yankee dead and wounded are strewn over the entire country. Yet had it not have been one of the most thickly wooded sections of land in Virginia the Yankee loss would have been far greater.

Over this same field of battle are scattered, in immense quantities, blankets, overcoats, canteens, knapsacks, haversacks, cartridge boxes, and any quantity of rifles, muskets, and various other equipments of the soldier. Our boys, however, found but little to eat. The Yankees had well nigh devoured the commissariat, still, a good quantity of hard tack, with some good cooked meats and coffee, were found in the Yankee haversacks. We also captured some freshly slaughtered meats, and some corn and oats; all of which are quite valuable, and just the articles we needed.

Fredericksburg, on this occasion, did not suffer severely as she did before, though the Yankees managed to steal a good deal. Private houses, I believe, were in no instance entered, where the families were present, and the town was not shelled, nor were any citizens arrested or carried off in the town. A few were arrested outside, but in every instance, I believe, they were rescued by our own soldiery.

Hooker commanded in person at the Chancellorsville fight, and occupied a position near that place during the fight. Hooker has made a good fight. He has manœuvred well, and done better than any other Yankee General; but Hooker is not the equal of our commander-in-chief. Gen. Lee, during this fight, has displayed the highest qualities of an able and successful commander. To him the country is indebted for the most wonderful qualities of the soldier and tactician. He has so manœuvred and combined as to surround the Yankees twice, and drive them back to the river, when they supposed, on both occasions, that they had gotten into his rear, and were about to surprise him; whilst Gen. Jackson has outdone himself, and exhibited the highest characteristics of a strategist and a skillful General, fully confirming all his past renown, and adding new laurels to the many already won in the service of his country.

Our losses are fully 5,000, whilst those of the Yankees are confessed to be fully 25,000, and about thirty pieces of artillery. We have captured very near 8,000 prisoners, and have lost, I suppose, about 1,000 prisoners. These results of the fight point most conclusively to a most brilliant Confederate victory. We have captured one Brigadier General and any quantity of field and staff officers.

Among the killed on our side, are Gen. Paxton, of the Stonewall brigade; Gen. Nichols was wounded in the leg, having previously lost an arm at Winchester; Gen. McGowan was wounded slightly; Gen. Hoke was wounded in the arm. Generals Slocumb, Howard and O'Neill, of the Yankee army, are reported killed, and "Fighting Joe" said to be slightly wounded. There are also many other good and true officers and men who have fallen, but our report would be too lengthy to enable us to make mention of all, so, presuming that my report is long enough, I will close.

X.

The following is from the *Dispatch*.

For the present, when all is confusion, it is somewhat difficult to give anything like an accurate or connected account of the series of battles which have taken place on the Rappahannock within the past week, and which have again crowned the arms of our infant Confederacy with undying renown. Such information as we have been able to gather, we lay before the reader this morning, and think we hazard nothing in saying that it approaches nearer to accuracy than any account yet published of the grand series of movements which has rolled back once more the tide of fanatical invasion, and hurled, discomfitted and dismayed, across the Rappahannock the boasting hosts of the enemy.

As early as Thursday of last week information was received at headquarters that the enemy was crossing in force at Germanna and Bank's ford, when infantry were at once sent up to the vicinity of Tabernacle Church to co-operate with our cavalry in that neighborhood. On Friday, at an early hour in the morning, it became apparent that the main force of the enemy had crossed at the above fords, and that his principal demonstrations were to be made from that quarter. Consequently all of our troops, with the exception of Early's division and Barksdale's brigade, left the lines in front of Fredericksburg and marched towards Tabernacle Church. On arriving at the plank road the troops were halted and partially formed, and reconnoitering parties and skirmishers sent in advance to ascertain the position of the enemy. Pretty soon the guns of the skirmishers were heard, indicating the near presence of the enemy, who, however, retired, with little resistance, pursued by our own forces along the plankroad, where at intervals there was heavy firing of artillery and musketry, but no general engagement. That night our troops gained the summit of a ridge running nearly at right angles with the plankroad, and within a mile and a-half of Chancellorsville, a commanding position of the enemy. This point is at the intersection of the plankroad with the old Catharine Furnace road. On the same day the division of Gen. McLaws engaged the enemy near Bank's ford, driving him from his position there, forcing him to move by the right flank up the river until a junction was formed with the main body of his forces, near Chancellorsville.

On Saturday the divisions of McLaws and Anderson, remained on this line, and in the enemy's front, while Gen. Jackson, at the head of his corps moved to the left along the Furnace road, passing around the enemy's right, and gaining the plankroad in his rear. Crossing the plankroad, he assailed and carried the enemy's first line of entrenchments by a flank movement, capturing several pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners. The enemy, driven out of these retreated in the direction of Chancellorsville, followed by our forces who had dislodged them, until they reached the top of a hill some three hundred yards distant, where they again offered resistance, but finding themselves too hotly pressed, soon yielded, and fell back about a mile to their second line of rifle pits, or entrenchments, which were constructed of heavy timbers with earth thrown over them. In approaching these works, which occurred about nightfall, our troops had to encounter almost insurmountable barriers. The ascent for two hundred yards was very slight, a small sluggish stream running at the foot of this ascent, between which and the works the ground was of a marshy character, covered with an undergrowth of thick shrubbery—the heavy timber around having been felled so as to form a kind of abattis, over and through which our forces had to climb.

The works were, however, carried about 8 o'clock p. m., and held for a short time. As our troops were moving along the plankroad near this point heavy volleys of musketry from ambuscades were poured upon them, and finally a battery of four guns, posted on a hill some two hundred yards in advance of the head of the column, opened upon them with grape and canister, for a time checking their advance and wounding a number of officers and men. The enemy then rallied and repossessed himself of the works from which he had been driven, our forces falling back a short distance during the night. On the same day a portion of the corps of Gen. Jackson gained possession of several fords on the river, in the rear of the enemy.

On Sunday the battle opened early in the morning. Gen. Paxton, of the Stonewall brigade, was killed before a gun had been fired by his command. The line of works regained by the enemy the night previous were a second time assaulted and carried about 8 o'clock. Our columns pushing on, the enemy was driven from his third line of breastworks, in charging which, at some points, our loss was very severe, the troops being exposed not only to a heavy discharge of musketry, but also a terrible and destructive fire of artillery, from the ridge at Chancellorsville, distant about half a mile, where the enemy had strongly entrenched himself. About the middle of the day, however, he was driven from this position, after desperate and obstinate resistance. At one point, rather commanding, the struggle was truly desperate—three times was the enemy driven from his position, and as often regained it; but after the fourth charge of our invincible soldiery, they yielded the position without further effort to maintain it.

Falling back some distance beyond Chancellorsville, their lines were reformed, and position taken on the summit of an eminence in a northerly direction from the village, and near the old turnpike road. Very soon the guns of the skirmishers were again heard, followed by the artillery of the enemy, directed at our columns then leaving Chancellorsville. They, however, gave way without risking another general engagement, and on this end of the line the heavy fighting of the day was ended. Nothing, beyond the events here described, has since transpired, with the exception of occasional artillery duelling.

Whilst these operations were in progress on the upper line, Gen. Early's division was hotly engaged in front of Fredericksburg. During the afternoon of Sunday the enemy succeeded in carrying Marye's Heights, where they captured some 200 of our men belonging to a Mississippi regiment, and several pieces of the Washington Artillery. The next morning Gen. E. was reinforced by the division of Gen. McLaws and part of the division of Gen. Anderson, when the heights were assailed and carried, and our artillery recaptured. Soon after our troops regained possession of the town, which at last accounts was held by Gen. Lawton's brigade. The fighting on this end of the line on Monday was very heavy, and prisoners who were captured report that they lost in the several engagements three Major-Generals, viz: Slocum, Birney and Howard.

CASUALTIES IN THE THIRTEENTH N. C. REGIMENT.

We have been kindly furnished a list of the wounded in the 13th Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, in Sunday's battle on the Rappahannock. The list embraces one hundred and forty-nine officers and privates, and many others, whose names were not known, are left out. The names of those who were killed, and the most of those mortally wounded are also omitted. This regiment suffered terribly, having lost in killed and wounded more than one-half of the entire number carried into action. Among those who were wounded we will enumerate the following officers: Col. A. M. Scales and Adjutant H. A. Walker; Lieut. Jas. N. Williamson, Co. A; Lieut. S. B. Thornton, Co. C; Capt. H. A. Rogers, Co. D; Lieut. J. D. Boson, Co. E; Capt. J. A. Fuqua, Co. G; Capt. R. H. Ward, Co. I; Capt. B. L. Guerrant, Co. K.

The enemy recrossed the Rappahannock on Monday night. Letter to *Whig* says:

The enemy perceiving the danger of his position, and being hard pressed, retreated to the river at Banks' Ford, where he succeeded in recrossing about 11 o'clock Monday night, with the loss of eleven pieces of artillery, about 450 prisoners, and many killed and wounded left on the field. The remainder of the enemy in town took advantage of the darkness and recrossed the river Monday night hurriedly, many having secreted themselves in cellars and other hiding places, to avoid pursuit, and were captured by our troops. Having placed the river between themselves and their pursuers, they occupied the next day—Tuesday—in shelling, with heavy Parrott guns, squads of men coming into or going out of town.

CASUALTIES IN THE 14TH N. C. T. IN THE RECENT BATTLES.

We are indebted to the courtesy of our friend of the *Standard*, for the following:

HEADQUARTERS, 14TH N. C. TROOPS, May 4th, 1863.

List of casualties in the 14th N. C. Troops, from April 30th to May 4th, 1863:

Capt Cherry, co A, mortally wounded, now dead; 1st Sergent C A Shankle, co K, slightly in head; Private R Ruth, co K, slightly in forehead.

Field and Staff Officers.—Col. R T Bennett, contusion, on duty with his command; Lieut Col W A Johnston, severely in arm, bone fractured.

Company A—Private J [illegible] killed; 2d Lieut J [illegible] flesh wound in leg; Private J [illegible] flesh wound in [illegible]; Sergt N J [illegible], flesh wound in [illegible]; Sergt Jas [illegible] slight wound in stomach; [illegible] Jno [illegible], slight wound in [illegible]; Corp [illegible] severely wounded in foot; Privates Peter Boswell, slightly in side; S C Sherian, slightly in foot; G W Hooker, severely in side; J R Myrick, mortally wounded.

Company B—Private Felix Myers, killed; 2d Lieut D Pender, flesh wound in leg and struck by shell in shoulder; 2d Sergt C L Line, flesh wound in face; 2d Sergt E W Babrock, flesh wound in leg; Corp W J Moore, wounded in shoulder; Corp G D Lamington, flesh wound in left thigh; Privates Jesse Anderson, slightly in arm; C Allard, slightly wounded in arm; E C Pilchett, slightly in breast; W A Bowers, slightly in arm; J C Smith, slightly in head.

Company C—First Sergt A S Morrison, slightly on leg; 3d Sergt G L Stanback, contusion; 5th Sergt J W McGregor, flesh wound in leg; Corp E F Smith, contusion; Corp H J Napier, severely in both hands; Privates F A Buchanan, mortally wounded, died 4th May; S L Smith, mortally wounded; J T Smith, severely in hand; J L Smith, contusion; J A Henry, contusion; Peter Moreton, contusion; Martin McRay, severely in testicles; Ed Billingsly, wounded in foot; Neal Lemonds, wounded in forehead; Jas McHaskill, flesh wound in thigh; D J Ewing, flesh wound in leg; W H Saunders, slightly in forehead; H B Carpenter, slightly in arm; Jas Brigman, severely in face.

Company D—Corp R J Ware, severely in leg, bone fractured; Privates J D Crow, severely in ankle and foot, bone fractured; Jno Heavener, seriously in mouth; W A Long, severely in arm, bone fractured; J J Harmon, flesh wound in arm; A G Moss, contusion; — Kinney, slightly in breast.

Company E—First Sergt U W Pool, killed; 1st Corp G S Rogers, killed; Private W A Knight, supposed to have been killed; Brevet 2d Lieut T S Lemay, slightly in arm; 1st Sergt Jas H Hicks, mortally wounded, died May 4th; 4th Sergt W H Shaw, severely in leg, bone fractured; 5th Sergt J H Penny, seriously in hip, bone fractured; 4th Corp Wm Barlow, severely in arm, amputated; Privates J M Beck, severely in both thighs; J J Lewis, slightly on arm and shoulder; Rufus Pool, severely in arm, bone fractured; Hinton Pool, slightly in shoulder; L Bess, slightly in breast; Rufus Smith, flesh wound in thigh; C W Ray, slighly in foot; Isaac Macon, severely in shoulder and face; Thos L Norwood, slightly in arm and side; W W Watkins, seriously wounded in arm and leg, bone fractured.

Company F—First Lieut F Harney, slightly in thigh; Brevet 2d Lieut G M Williams, severely in head and face; 2d Sergt W H Porter, killed; Privates C Cooper, flesh wound in leg; A J Green, slightly in head; W M Patton, severely in leg, bone fractured; Z Poe, slightly in arm; R Williams, severely in knee; T B Wilson, severely in shoulder, amputated; 1st Sergt — Whitmire, slightly in leg, on duty; 5th Sergt J E Patton, slightly in leg, on duty.

Company G—Second Sergt J R Smith, killed; 1st Sergt Jas W Rawley, severely wounded in thigh; 5th Sergt J J Scarlett, severely in head, skull fractured; 3d Corp J H Bragg, slightly in head; Privates J M Crawford, right arm amputated; R A Lee, severely in head; J H Frazier, seriously in thigh, bone fractured; R M Miller, leg amputated; A J Jorden, severely in leg; A P Taylor, severely in hip; A Young, slightly in shoulder.

Company H—Fourth Sergt Wm Lanier, killed; Private Jesse Poplin, killed; 1st Lieut D C Shankle, mortally wounded, died May 4th; 1st Corp E H Howell, wounded in hand; 2d Corp Ebin Lowder, severely in arm and hand; 3d Corp J W Maner, mortally wounded; Privates Green Almond, arm amputated; J F Carter, slightly in hip; Jno Dry, slightly in foot; F Forest, severely in hip and arm; Jas Hall, leg amputated; Ivy Richey, slightly on head; C Sides, mortally wounded; G A Shankle, severely in stomach; Jno Thompson, in hip, bone fractured; W S Hall, slightly in side; Jno Kanoy, mortally wounded; Jno Lilly, slightly in arm; J M Lefler, slightly in hand; D Lefler, slightly in hand; L E Melchor, severely in arm, bone fractured; D D Nobles, severely in leg; W R Reunags, slightly in arms.

Company I—Third Sergt R B Hargrove, killed; Private J H Hicks, killed; 2d Lieut C A Hunt, slightly in face and arm; Privates Alex Barnes, slightly in face and arm; A E Rush, slightly in shoulder; G W Swicegood, slightly in side.

Company K—Fifth Sergt S L Beasley, killed; Privates Jno Powell, Jas Overby and — Parish, killed; Brevet 2d Lieut Jno S Bryan, slightly in hip; 2d Sergt F W Bodiker, severely in side; 4th Sergt Joel Ingram, finger shot off; 1st Sergt L N Keith, seriously wounded in breast; 2d Corp W R Bell, severely wounded in both thighs; 4th Corp R D Weathers, severely in neck; Privates S C White, slightly in hand; J H Keith, flesh wound in arm; D W Royster, severely in arm, bone fractured; Willis Honeycutt, severely in leg, bone fractured; J Z Saunders, severely in mouth; F W Freedle, in both hands; Eli Hamilton, slightly in side; E W Hamilton, seriously in thigh, bone fractured; Wm Chamblee, slightly on hand.

Brig. Gen. Ramseur's Brigade, composed of the 2d and 4th N C S Troops, 14th and 30th N C Troops, was complimented by the Corps and Division Commanders to which it belongs, for the efficient service rendered by it on the 4th of May, 1863.

By order of R. T. BENNETT.

THE FEDERAL RAID IN GEORGIA—OFFICAL ACCOUNT.—The following telegram was received at the War Department Wednesday:

TULLAHOMA, Tenn., May 5th, 1863.

To General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:

On the 18th April the enemy, moving from Corinth towards Tuscumbia, crossed Bear creek with five regiments of cavalry and two of infantry, and ten pieces of artillery. Col. Roddy, commanding, fought them on the 18th with one regiment, killing a large number and capturing more than 100 prisoners and one piece of artillery, with horses and cassion, losing 6 killed and 20 wounded. The enemy after burying their dead fell back, and on the 19th were reinforced to three full brigades, the whole under command of Gen. Dodge. Skirmishing continued on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d.

On the night of the 19th the enemy landed troops at Eastport from a large number of steamers and burned the town, and houses on several plantations. On the 24th Roddy fought them. Their loss was heavy, ours slight. He contested every inch of ground, but falling back before overwhelming forces, the enemy advanced and entered Tuscumbia on the 25th. The enemy advanced towards Decatur as far as Town Creek.

Nothing more occurred until the 18th. On that day Forrest, with his brigade, having been ordered by me from Columbia, arrived and engaged them all day, with the loss of one killed and three wounded; the loss of the enemy heavy. Forrest falling back.

On the 28th, Forrest discovered a heavy force of cavalry, under Col. Strait, marching on Moulton and Blountsville. Gen. Forrest pursued this force with two regiments, fighting him all day and night at Driver's Gap, at Sand Mountain, with a loss of five killed and fifty wounded—Captains Forrest and Thompson it is feared mortally. The enemy left on the field 50 killed, 150 wounded; burnt 50 of his waggons; turned loose 250 mules, and 150 negroes, and pursued his way towards Blountsville, Gadsden, and Rome, Ga.

On the 3d of May, between Gadsden and Rome, after five days and nights of fighting and marching, Gen. Forrest captured Col. Strait and his whole command, about 1,600, with rifles, horses, &c.

(Signed,) BRAXTON BRAGG.

DAILY PROGRESS

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1863.

Death of "Stonewall" Jackson.

Our great victory has been dearly bought. Besides the many other brave men who gave up their lives in this great struggle, Gen. Jackson died at Guinea's Station yesterday afternoon, at quarter three o'clock.

We know as well as the editors of the *Confederacy* that it is not Mr. Thrasher's business as Superintendent of the Press Association, to "educate editors or supply them with brains," and even had he undertaken such a task he would have found a redundant material for his labor of love in educating and imparting manners to the editors of that sheet.

We are glad to be able to say that the Jackson dispatches have improved of late, but with all respect to the Superintendent and the *refined* genius of the *Confederacy*, we reiterate the fact that the dispatches from that place, as delivered to us when Wagner commenced, were "ridiculous and unintelligible," and in this opinion we find a number of the leading members of the Association agree with us. Any idea of an editor getting out his map, atlas and railroad guide to decipher his dispatches, received at past ten, when his form must go to press at once to save his mails, is more ridiculous than Wagner's original dispatches.

We though the selection of Mr. Thrasher as Superintendent a good one when, made, and we think still; but the machinery is all new, and of course will work better after being run a while.

THE MAILS.—From Newton, in Catawba County, Goldsboro, Salem, and a number of places along the North Carolina Railroad, we have complaints that the *Progress* is not received. We regret this very much and assure our subscribers that the fault is not with us. We work hard and try to execute our duties faithfully, spending nearly all of the time from two o'clock in the morning till twelve at night in our office. Our mailing is done between eleven o'clock and five in the morning, and our mailing clerk is strictly enjoined to see that it is faithfully done. The paper is promptly put in the office here, and the fault is somewhere beyond our door. We know that persons are seriously annoyed, in these exciting times, when these failures occur, and we appeal to postmasters and mail agents to remedy the evil as far as in them lies. We promise our patrons to do all that we can to have the *Porgress* reach them regularly.

We would suggest to some of our exchanges that they could find much better employment for their editorial pens, in our estimation, than to be abusing Generals who have distinguished themselves in the defence of their country. Gen. Hill is not expected to study the wishes of school boys or mouthing skinners in the composition of his official orders or his plan of battle. He has served his country faithfully in two wars, and is now bearing his breast to the missiles of the enemy, and ridicule or abuse of him by the "home guard" gentry ought not to be taken as ted by men of sense.

COL. BRYAN GRIMES.—We have seen letters from this gallant officer. He was wounded in three places but fortunately all of them were slight. He is in the saddle again before this time. His sword was broken by a ball while he was waving it above his head, and a ball struck the buckle of his sword belt. The 4th suffered severely in charging a battery, some having been killed and many wounded. Only five officers and fifty-one men answered to roll call after the battle.

Lieut. John S. Bryan, of this city, Col. Grimes says, was slightly wounded in the thigh.

When the *Progress* was revived here in November last, we requested our mailer to send the paper regularly to the conductors and route agents of the Raleigh and Gaston, North Carolina, Atlantic and North Carolina, and Wilmington and Weldon Railroads, and any failure of these parties to receive the paper is the fault of our mailer, and not of the editor. We have again requested them to be sent, and if not received we will take it as a favor to be apprised of it.

It is six months to-day since we revived the *Progress* in Raleigh, and we are glad to be able to say to our friends, that the success of the paper has gone far ahead of our most sanguine expectations. Those who subscribed for six months, at first, must renew at once or be dropped. No one receives the paper longer than paid for.

The Milton *Chronicle* says a Caswell county *patriot* has been taking sweet potatoes to Danville, in violation of the Governor's proclamation, which he sold at ten dollars a bushel.

SUFFOLK.—Our forces have fallen back from Suffolk to the Blackwater, which will be the line of defence for the present. No advance of the enemy apprehended in that direction, we suppose.

The prisoners taken by Forrest, numbering 1,473, have arrived at Atlanta, and are in camp under guard, awaiting orders. They are said to be a cut-throat looking set.

Col. McDowell, of the 54th, we regret to learn, is dead. His body is expected here by the next train, if not already arrived.

Lieut. J. W. Miller, Co. D, 21st N. C. T., was killed at Fredericksburg. Lieut. Miller was from Forsyth.

OAK CITY GUARDS.—The following letter is from an officer in the Oak City Guards, to a gentleman in this city who has kindly permitted us to use it:

MAY 5, 1863.

I have only time to tell you I am yet alive. We have been under fire for six days, and while I am writing the pickets are keeping up a constant fire. We charged them Sunday in their breastworks and drove them out, but we suffered severely. Over half the regiment, I think, are killed or wounded. Our company carried in twenty-one men and brought out five, and it is the same with most of the others. Two regiments of our brigade gave way soon after we went in, and the 14th had to stand the fire of a whole brigade for over two hours. We have been driving the enemy before us all the time, and now have him nearly surrounded. We came in an inch of getting Old Joe, Sunday morning—at least the prisoners say so. I was struck on the hip with a minnie ball, but it did not go in. It made a bruise which was quite sore, but not sufficient to stop for. As soon as this fight is over I will write again, if I live through it.

P. S. A ball passed through this paper. (There is the stain of blood on the sheet.—ED.)